Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1804. [No. 963.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
[illegible] casks and bags,
[illegible] in kegs and boxes,
[illegible] and

ALSO,

DRY GOODS,

WHICH ARE—

Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
[illegible]dia Cottons, &c
&c.

[illegible]TEN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]e.

[illegible]Y,
the Vendue Store,
[illegible]rum in [illegible]s and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
[illegible]gs in kegs and frails,
[illegible]ueens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 2

NOW LANDING

And for Sale by the subscriber,

HOUSE FRAMES

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

1	20 by	16	1½	Stories,
1	18	14	1½	do.
3	16	12	1½	do.
2	14	12	1½	do.
2	18	12	1	do.
7	16	12	1	do.
2	12	10	1	do.
1	10	10	1	do.

Also, 60,000 feet 4-4 plank, most of it square edged, and of a good quality, 50,000 [illegible] cypress Shingles, a quantity of long white pine Sills, a cargo of excellent 5 4 Plank, and a good assortment of small Scantling, Rafters and Joists, No. 3, 4 4 and 8 4 Plank, ½ inch poplar bedstead stuff, large poplar Plank, 3 to 4 feet wide by 20 inches wide, 3 or 400 Cedar Posts.

On hand, as usual,

[illegible]s, nails, sprigs, bolts, locks and hinges, &c. &c.

Thomas Preston.

April 18 d6

FOR SALE,

80,000 lbs.

PRIME COFFEE,

19 bags Cocoa and a few tons Fustic, received per sch'r Harriot, from Port au Paix. Apply to

James Wilson, or
R. Veitch and Co.

April 14. d10t

Just Received, per United States,

AND FOR SALE BY

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

400 casks fine Salt,
10 bales Bagging, and a few tons Coal.

April 10. d

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Royal Street a little [illegible]ed [illegible]e South of King Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Byrne. Apply to

John Longden.

April 9. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to visit EUROPE this summer, offers for Sale the HOUSE and LOT where he resides.

While it is supposed that no person will purchase without visiting the premises it may be mentioned that there are every convenient out house and a well of excellent water on the Lot, (one acre)

The situation proved, during last sickness to be perfectly healthy, combining the advantages of a Town and Country residence.

If wished, a field of about 18 acres adjoining the premises, now in wheat, will be leased for twelve years.

Alexander Henderson.

April 9 d4w.

PHILIP WANTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

per the ship United States, an extensive assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass WARE,

Including an extensive assortment of sadlery of every description, common and plated; Spades Shovels, Sythes, Sickes &c.

April 11. d3w

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers,
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27. d.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

Alexandria County, ss.

WHEREAS *Joseph Paxon* has this day, by his petition in writing, applied to me, one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the district aforesaid, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the District of Columbia, and has stated therein, that he is now in actual confinement in the jail bounds in the county aforesaid, at the suit of Simon Steddicorn, and that being unable to discharge the said Steddicorn's claim, with others, against him, has offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real personal and mixed: *Notice is therefore hereby given*, to the creditors of the said Paxon, to attend at the Court House of the county aforesaid, on Saturday the 21st day of this instant, at 11 o'clock: on the forenoon of that day.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1804.

N. Fitzhugh.

April 16. c6t

DR. HALL

HAS REMOVED two doors above his late residence, and next door below Mr. Snowden's Printing Office. He will now attend to business in the country as well as town.

THE HOUSE he lately occupied is to let; it offers the advantages of a good stand for business, with commodious apartments for a family; he has, however, only an interest of 3 months in it, but by application to either Wm. Hepburn or John Dundas, it may be had for a longer time upon the same terms.

April 14.

VIOLINS.

A large case just opened and for sale by the dozen or single one, by

R. & J. GRAY.

For Cowes and a Market,

The Ship

ALEXANDRIA,

CAPT. WESTERN,

expected in a few days from Amsterdam. She will take in tobacco or West India goods, at a reasonable freight, and we will make the usual advances on consignments to Thomas Middleton and Co. London.

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

April 9. 2awtf

For Freight or Charter,

To the West Indies,

The new Sch'r UNION,

JOHN HAYNES, Master,

900 barrels burthen. She will be ready to take in a cargo in three days, and will load in all next week. For terms apply to

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL,

Who have for Sale,

10 hhds. Jamaica Spirits, received per Schooner Union, and [illegible]fore 400 bbls. Pork,
20,000 lbs. salt petred hams
3,000 bushels Turks Island Salt
1,000 ditto Anguila Salt
600 ditto Cadiz Salt, also
50 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
Madeira and Malaga Wines, &c. which will be sold on low terms.

March 31. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the United States or West Indies,

The Sch'r LEBOO.

For terms apply to

GEORGE N. LYLES,
OR
DAVID W. SCOTT.

April 4. d

For BOSTON,

The Brig HARMONY,

R. B Hall, Master;

Will sail in a few days—for Freight or Passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing from said brig & for sale,

10 hhds. and 14 bls. Molasses,
20 pieces Russia Sheetings.

Also, from the sch'r Leboo,

A few tierces Rice and bales of Cotton.

March 23.

For Charter.

The SHIP

FABIUS,

THOMAS FARRELL, MASTER, burthen about 430 hhds. of Tobacco. Apply to

JAMES PATTON, or
WM. WILSON,

Who have for sale on board said ship a cargo of Liverpool coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries, and an assortment of brown Stone Ware.

April 9. d10t

For Freight to New-York or Philadelphia.

The Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramsay's Wharf. Appl to M. Fisher, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9. d

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

(at Harper's wharf,)

a regular Trader, is now in readiness to receive Freight for Liverpool, and intended for an early Fall Ship, with Goods for this river. A part of her cargo being ready, she will positively sail by the first of May; her accommodations are elegant. For Freight or Passage be pleased to apply to capt. O P Finley, or to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

April 17. d

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3w

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next at three o'clock in the afternoon will be sold for cash at col. Gibbon's wharf the

Schooner Polly

of Vienna, three years old, burthen 17 tons and upwards, with Sails and Rigging complete.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 19.

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new Sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19. d

For CHARTER,

The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,

Thos. Woodhouse, master; burthen about 300 hogsheads of tobacco.

Apply to

James Wilson.

April 19. d

For Philadelphia,

The Schooner

HILAND,

JOHN HAND Jun.

MASTER,

Now taking in a cargo at the City of Washington, and will sail from Alexandria on Sunday next, for passage only apply to the master on board or to

M'CLEAN & WINTERBERY.

April 19. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received this day per sloop Harriet & Fanny,

45 Hhds. Surrinam Molasses,

—ALSO—

Per schooner Harmony,

70 Tons Plaister of Paris

—AND—

100 Bbls. New England Rum.

April 7. d

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds, to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Cash

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
40 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d	Nails	7½ per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, sold at the above Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. John Muir, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15.

Public Sale.

On the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate on Cameron Street near the Powder House, in front 187 feet, and in depth 176 feet, handsomely fenced. The above Lot is laid off as a garden, and in a high state of cultivation, subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds.

And at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises, near Cameron Run,

A handsome Country Retreat,

late the residence of Thos. Richards, containing One Hundred and Twenty Five Acres. The improvements are a neat Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c. and a well of excellent water, an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of pairs, peeches, apples, cherries, &c. The above Farm commands a handsome prospect of the town of Alexandria, and river Potomac. It will be sold entire or laid of in smaller Lots to suit purchasers. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 11.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 1½ inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman,
James H. Hooe, } Com'rs.

April 13. d

M'Clean nad Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

CAUTION.

LOST two Notes granted by the subscribers, viz.

One to the order of Ricketts, Newton and Co. at 60 days for 1000 dols.

One do. of James Wilson, at 8 months for 2333 dols. 33 cents—both blank endorsed. The last mentions to be for value received, in purchase of the ship Favorite, and is also endorsed by Ricketts, Newton & Co.

These notes are past due, and having been retired by us, can be of no use to any person, but in case they may at any future day appear, *payment* and this *notice* will be pled by the endorsers and by

Alex. Henderson and Co.

April 19. d

35 tierces FRESH RICE,

just landed and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED per the United States, capt. Long, a part of their SPRING GOODS, and expect the remainder per the first arrivals.

April 18. dôt eo6t

NOTICE.

AN election for thirteen TRUSTEES of the Alexandria Academy will be held on Monday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Academy, at which time and place those who are legally authorised to vote, are requested to attend.

Jacob Hoffman.

April 18. d

CONGRESS OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 8.

Debate on the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION.

(Mr. G. W. Campbell's speech continued.)

I cannot be of opinion that this was considered by the convention who formed the constitution, as an equivalent, given to the small states for any rights or powers by them surrendered to the general government. If the small states consider it so, they must have esteemed those rights and powers, thus surrendered, of very small importance indeed. For the event in which, they could have the opportunity of exercising the right of this mode of election secured to them, (of voting by states) is extremely uncertain and might not occur once in a century. And though it has once happened, it is evident, the small states did not in that case unite, nor did the interests of large and small states seem to be taken into view as opposed to each other. But, Sir, let me ask what real benefit can the small states expect to derive from this mode of election, more than the large states? Have they the power to bring the election into the House of Representatives at their pleasure? They have not. It is a mere casualty, in which the small states, can have no more agency than the large states. But what interest have the small states in bringing the election into the House of Represensatives if it were in their power? Is it very probable that in such an event, there would be a candidate, from either of the small states on the list of those from whom this House would be authorised to chuse the President? I presume it is not. But is it to be expected, that the small states would in such an event, combine so as to succeed in electing a President in opposition to the large states? Would the small states to the east and north-east, unite with those to the south and west?—This may be possible, but certainly it is not very probable. Their positions are remote from each other, and each neighboring on large states; their local interests are different, and they differ in their politics, as much from each other at least, as they do from the large states. I am then, Sir, inclined to conclude, that all the benefit the small states could expect to derive from the election of President coming into this House, would be only the opportunity of throwing their weight and influence, as each of them might feel disposed in the electorial scales in favor of such of the candidates from the large states, as might be most agreeable to them. And this cannot be deemed such an interest, as would induce the small states, at the least possible hazard of the national tranquility, even to desire such an event. But, I am decidedly of opinion that it is the substantial interest of the small states, that the election should be decided by the electors, and not come into this House. It is their interests, that the government should be administered according to its genuine principles, that no jarring interests should so come in collision with each other, as to produce a convulsion in the nation or endanger the fate of the union. So long as this is the case, so long will the small states, and their respective rights, be in perfect security, and if they ever should be in danger, it will be when the bonds of union, between the states are broken asunder, and each left to protect its own interests. But I am of opinion the mode of voting by states is productive of advantages of a different kind from those contended for by the opponents to this amendment. It was probably intended to guard the interests of the small states in some degree, in case the event should happen of the election coming into this House, and not as an advantage to the small states, that would induce them to endeavour to bring about that event; it was intended as a wholesome rule in applying a remedy in the case of a possible evil, and not as a measure to invite that very evil that seems to have been dreaded. It was probably considered, by the framers of the constitution, that in case the election came into the House of Representatives, unless the votes were taken by states, the weight and influence of the large states, would render them too powerful for the small—because the large states could, if disposed, more easily act in concert, and unite their powers and influence, in order to effect their purpose, as there would be but few of them necessary to constitute a majority of votes in this House, and it would be more difficult for the small states, being more numerous, and of course their interests more variant, to [illegible] to act in concert. To this may [illegible] at the mode of voting by states, is [illegible]le to the inconveniences that mig[illegible]e from voting *per capita* in so large [illegible] as this is, on such an occasion, which [illegible]ould in some degree partake of the nature of a popular election. From this view of the subject I conceive it will also result, that the framers of the constitution in fixing on the five highest on the list of those voted for as President and Vice President, as the number of candidates, from whom this House should choose the President, in case the event should render such a choice necessary, could not have intended, thereby to confer any favor on the small states, more than they would have done by fixing on the two, three, or four highest on the list; as it has been shewn that the small states could not be benefited by the election being decided in this House. I am therefore decidedly of opinion, that the relative interests of the large and small states had no influence whatever in fixing the number five in the constitution. But I conceive that number was adopted by the framers of the constitution as the least exceptionable to the states in general, when connected with the present mode of voting for President and Vice President without designation; according to that mode of election, three persons might have each a majority of the votes of all the electors, and of the whole number of votes be an equal number, (which will be the case at the next election) four persons might divide the votes equally, each having within one of a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and this is a case that might have been considered as likely to take place, upon the supposition that two persons would be nominated and voted for by one political party, and two other persons by the opposite party; therefore less than the four highest on the list, could not, with any reason, have been adopted, from whom this house should choose the President in case no election was made by the electors; and the framers of the constitution thought it adviseable to add one to this number, making the five highest on the list, conceiving in all probability, that this would have an effect to prevent an equality of electoral votes being given for different persons, and thereby be more likely to produce an election by the electors. It must also be taken into view that from this number of candidates (five) both the President and Vice President are to be chosen, and on that ground might be considered as small a number as could reasonably have been fixed upon. Here, Sir, I cannot help noticing a circumstance in this debate, which presents to me a very singular aspect; and that is, that most of those who have opposed this amendment on the ground of its affecting the interests of the small states, are representatives from large states.—These would seem to become the protectors of the rights of the small states, as if they were not sufficiently tenacious of their own interests. Is this anxiety in those gentlemen for the security of the small states and their rights really serious? or is it intended to awaken the fears of the small states and alarm them in order to defeat the proposed amendment? I trust the representatives of small states will see their true interests, and will not be influenced by such measures. With regard to the verbal criticisms made on the manner in which this resolution is expressed, I deem it unnecessary to enter into any examination of them, except so far as they relate to the number of candidates from whom the President is to be chosen by this House, in case the event should render such a choice necessary. As the resolution was printed and laid on our tables, the words alluded to are, "*from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list,*" &c. In this, the word number being singular, might occasion some doubt in the construction of this clause, whether the word *three* related to persons as its antecedent, or was intended to relate to *number*; but as the words in this resolution as it came from the Senate, and it is now considered under discussion, are "from the persons having the highest *numbers* not exceeding three on the list, &c. The word *numbers*, being plural, the word *three* must relate to numbers, as its antecedent (with which it agrees,) not to persons; and the word numbers, evidently means aggregate numbers, each number including, all the votes given for one candidate, or for all the candidates that shall have an equal number of votes. Therefore the *persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list, &c.* will include all those persons whose names shall be on the three highest numbers on the list of those voted for as President, and may not exceed three persons; but in case of different candidates having an equality of votes, may be more than three, four or five. Hence I conceive the difference between the three highest numbers, and the five highest persons on the list will not be very material, as there will seldom be more than five persons on the three highest numbers, and there may frequently be more than three persons; and as there are some members in this house who would prefer the five persons highest on the list, and others would prefer the three highest numbers; while some would prefer the two or three persons highest on the list, &c. I trust this will not be considered as a material objection, as it seems to come as nigh the wish of a majority of this House as any number that could be adopted.

(To be continued.)

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. RELF,

Though po[illegible]ical obj[illegible]s excite great curi[illegible]y perh[illegible]ps more than is necessary to the welfare of mankind, you will perhaps deem these [illegible]tions unworthy a place in your paper.

Yo[illegible]

Fragments translated [illegible] found in the librar[illegible]ety ma.

—A[illegible]

By th[illegible] Cloths,

Nob[illegible]ity re[illegible]s in thre[illegible] ceeds from virtue alo[illegible]e.

The favor of kings can be ob[illegible] Gold can give rank and titles [illegible] honor.

When titles are given as th[illegible] and conferred upon the mer[illegible]try, they reflect honor both [illegible] gives, and the subject wh[illegible] a favor brings many ad[illegible]

If the virtues of a hero [illegible] shall inherit a right to [illegible] who can say they ar[illegible]

The man without [illegible] of the feats of his a[illegible] nothingness, can be [illegible] takes shelter in a t[illegible] tion.

Is it an advantage to the blind if his ancestors could see? What advantage is it to the mute if his father was eloquent? What does it avail to the vile if his ancestors were noble?

The mind formed to virtue, will without titles exalt the man who possesses it, and make him shine above the vulgar.

He will deserve the dignities which will be conferred to others, and well he may say to them—were your ancestors, from whom you boast your descent, such men?

As the shadow follows the body so does true honor accompany virtue.

Do not say that true honor is the son of courage—No. Its work is not the true contempt of life—it does not proceed from any action in itself, but from the manner in which that action is executed.

All men are not called to hold the reins of the state, or to command armies—but fulfil the duties of your station, and you will do well.

Do not say to be honored is necessary to conquer great difficulties—that toil and danger must be encountered on the road of fame. Is not the chaste dame deserving praises?

An honest man does not perhaps desire to be honored.

The thirst after fame is violent, the love of honor is powerful. He who gave them great incentives, did it for the noblest motives.

If the welfare of the state requires us to take a desperate party, we must expose our lives to save our country, what can stimulate virtue but ambition?

Is not a noble mind animated by the honors it receives? Greatness consists in deserving them.

Is it perchance not better that we can say—Why has not this man obtained a statue? than to ask on what account he obtained it?

The ambitious is always the first in the croud; he is full of suspicion and never looks back. He grieves more to see a single man above him, than he rejoices to leave a thousand behind.

Ambition casts roots in all men—but it does not thrive in all; in some, fear oppresses it, in others modesty; it seems to involve all the soul, first it rose with flesh, and last it departs.

It leads to honor when we make a good use of it: if we do not know how to govern it, it is the artifice of shame and ruin.

In the bosom of the treacherous, ambition hides itself artfully. Hypocrisy casts a veil over it—cold dissimulation inspires it with a soft language.

The snake, though torpid with cold, does not lose its venom: the tooth of the viper is not broke, though cold binds its mouth: have pity for her, and she will shew thee her spirit: warm her in thy bosom, she will reward thee with death.

The man truly virtous loves virtue for itself, he disdains the applauses which haughtiness begs.

How mean would virtue be, if the happiness which it confers should be in the praises of men! too noble to look for reward, it cannot be rewarded.

The steps of the sun make shadows disappear; thus virtue, the greater and the more perfect, is

above all praises, and yet cannot avoid them. Glory, like the shadow, vanishes before the man who runs after it; but it follows the footsteps of him who avoids it. If without merit thou guest in search of glory, thou wilt not find her: if thou deservest, she will find thee wherever thou be hidden.

Have honor and justice, the approbation of the divinity of thy conscience will be a greater reward, than the applauses of millions who are ignorant of thy desert.

A SWISS.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Capt. Shaler, of the ship Rising States, left Amsterdam on the 7th March, at which time the severity of the weather had obliged the British squadron to relinquish the blockade of the Texel. The Batavian Government had put all the lighters in requisition; the French were constructing fortifications at the Helder and New Diep; and the arrival of a French General to take the command of the Army destined to embark from Holland, gave strength to the opinion that the invasion would not much longer be delayed.—Only one British armed vessel had been seen off the coast for some time back. Markets for coffee and sugar, were good.

April 17.

...ence by the brig Eliza, which arrived ..., in 16 days from Havanna, mentions ... two before the brig sailed the ... Lavoilet demanded 40,000 dols. ...nor of Havanna for the payment ...ops, and received for an answer ... could not be complied with, ... that effect had been received ...government. The General then ... would not be accountable for the ...ple, and in consequence of this ...panish troops were put under ... to take up and confine every ...ny distinction; and they ... orders when the Eliza ...

...ps, bound to England ... French cruizers, and ... British Admiral at ... rated at the Spaniards ...s to depredate upon ... hath actually made a ... and *demand* on, the ... at the Havanna, in consequence of the unjustifiable proceedings, the result of which has not transpired.

PHILADELPAIA, April 7.

Yesterday morning arrived, the schooner Sukey and Peggy, Wilkinson, in 33 days from Cayenne. Previous to the sailing of the Sukey and Peggy, a vessel arrived at Cayenne, from Goree, giving an account of the capture of that place.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Hitherto the Editor of this paper has satisfied himself with suffering the *Expositor* to proclaim his own, and his party's downfall in Alexandria, by letting the world know that Democracy no longer bears away—this he has been induced to do by a disposition, inherent in him, of not wishing to *trample on a fallen foe*. It is sufficient gratification to him to know that sound principles and respectable characters have triumphed over those of a *different cast*, in opposition to all the falsehoods published by the Expositor and asserted by a certain *scribe* and others at the different caucuses.

In the Expositor of Tuesday the Editor says—"In consequence of the result of Friday's Election of Common Councilmen," that is, the Election of three Federalists, "for the second ward, he feels it his duty to offer some remarks as to the views and principles of Federalism." In these remarks he professes to be governed by no *personal* motives; yet in a few lines we find him stating that the Printing for the Corporation, which had been in the hands of the proprietors of that establishment for eight years, is taken from him and given to the Federal Printer, (there's the rub) and then goes on to hold out an idea that the present Federal Council have been intolerant in their election of officers for the Corporation. The very reverse of this we are bold to say is the fact, and we dare him to deny it.

The *Expositor* says that "early in February an election was held for council men under the charter of Alexandria, and that a considerable majority of Democrats were chosen," this we are not disposed to deny, but we would just bring to the recollection of that personage, that in consequence of assurances from proper sources, that the New Bill would pass during the session of Congress, no exertions were made to counteract the election of the *very respectable* ticket proposed by the Democrats. Fortunately for the Town of Alexandria, the Bill did become a law very soon after; it then became the duty of the new council, to a... [illegible] persons to superintend the ... the new regulation... [illegible] ...ust they executed in such a mann... [illegible] ...heir own partizans cried shame— ...ey not only appointed every ma... [illegible] ...them democrats, but out of twelve commissioners five at least were candidates for seats in the council; this shameful conduct roused the federalists from their lethargy, and with a becoming spirit they determined to shew that Alexandria still had some pretensions to respectability; the issue was such as might be expected from the justness of their cause, and the honorable means taken to attain it.

The *Expositor* then states, "When, however, the election came on, many difficult points were found, almost unintelligible, and the opinion of council, of the most deserved eminence were taken, under these the then judges of election acted," &c. That the opinion of counsel might have been taken is possible; but if so, how did it happen that every set of commissioners acted on different principles—this was notoriously the case, and it is also of equal notoriety that so far from disfranchising *good men*, under the new charter, more votes were taken in than ever were known to have been taken at any election in the town.

It may not be amiss in this place to state a few facts, relative to the occasion of the election held on Friday last, in the second Ward, and which has drawn forth remarks from the Editor of the *Expositor*. At the first election it was supposed the commissioners had laid down certain fixed principles, by which they were to be governed, it however, so happened, that one of the commissioners differed from the other two in his opinion of what constituted the legal qualification of voters, and it likewise so happened, that this circumstance turned out very convenient to the majority of them—for it enabled them to *leave their minds open to conviction*, and when a man of their own sect possessed of certain qualifications, offered himself as a voter, very little argument was necessary to convince one of them that he had taken up wrong ideas, and consequently the vote was a good one, but when a person differing from them in politics came forward, it was fixed by the majority of the commissioners that his vote was not admissible; and in addition to this shameful inconsistency, votes were received which were notoriously known to be bad, and some of which we conscientiously believe *one* of the commissioners knew to be so. The consequence was that two of their men were returned as duly elected: Such glaring misconduct induced one of the candidates on the Federal ticket to contest the validity of the election, and he was enabled to prove so clearly to the Council the unfair principles on which the election was conducted that they could not hesitate a moment in setting it aside—a convincing proof of their own conviction that under the direction of proper judges they would stand no chance to effect their purposes, si their not attempting to run any candidate on Friday last of their own politics, the only opposition they did make was by running a good staunch Federalist in the hopes to divide the Federal interest, and thereby keep out the man who had been the most active in bringing to view their nefarious practices—in this they were likewise disappointed.

The Expositor of Saturday last and again on Tuesday asserts that the Commissioners refused the vote of a person who had taken the oath of allegiance and again of a Citizen of the State of Virginia. We presume in this he alludes to the case of Mr. Lumsden, if so, either he must have asserted a falsehood, knowing it to be so, or Mr. Lumsden tells two stories—For on the day of the election the Editor of this paper happened in company with Mr. Lumsden, when the conversation turning on the election, he said they (the commissioners) had refused to let him vote, notwithstanding he had resided here nearly ten years and held considerable real property—he was asked on what principle his vote was refused? He replied, on the principle of his being an alien. We then remarked that we had always thought he was a citizen, to which he replied that he had never yet taken the oath of allegiance, that he had once went to Dumfries for that purpose and had made his declaration preparatory to doing it, and that he had again made his declaration in this court and intended to have taken the oath at the last term, but was prevented by the rising of the court sooner than was expected. Such we believe to be the plain matter of fact, so far as it relates to the refusal of the votes of Citizens of the United States and State of Virginia, so much harped on by the Expositor, and for which he is endeavouring to cast odium on the characters of gentlemen as far above him as the sun is from the earth.

To the Citizens of Alexandria.

ENCOURAGED by the acknowledgments of some, and much gratified by the practical performances of others in the town, I am induced once again to solicit a still further and more general attention to the cultivation of the small back lots adjoining your dwellings: I am anxious to impress your minds with a belief of what is conviction with me, that beneficial consequences will attend the practice; many of those places are, what both farmers and gardners would tell you, rich enough to produce a plentiful vegetation, and it is yet not too late for you to procure this year's cabbages, &c. in abundance; at the same time I would recommend to you a more open method of fencing, than has hitherto in general prevailed; this kind of fencing will render the plants more healthy and thriving, and also more wholesome food, by permitting a free circulation of air, as air of some kind is as necessary to vegetable as it is to animal life; and besides this, you may indulge yourselves with greater comfort and safety in ventilating your apartments, than you have hitherto been enabled to do in sultry seasons: This measure I am perfuaded will be approved of by several of the citizens, and to those persons, whosoever they may be, I take the liberty of soliciting their best endeavors in promoting it, by their advice, by their recommendation, and by what may, perhaps be more effectual than either, by their example.

The merchants and traders will take notice that too little attention is given by many of them to the laws in force against the incommoding of foot passengers with plaister of Paris, tar, empty casks, and a great variety of other articles: Draymen and Cartmen too, must not leave their carts and drays in the streets, as is now generally practised; if better attention in future be not given in those respects, the penalties against delinquents will be enforced.

J. Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

April 20. d3t

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vincennes, (Indiana territory) was received by a house of respectability, in Baltimore. It is made public with the view of calling the attention of the dry good merchants to a trade, so highly important.

"VINCENNES, 23d March, 1804.

"Permit me to ask how it happens that the immensely valuable fur and peltry trade of this country, should be neglected by the American merchants, and suffered to fall altogether into the hands of foreigners? To give you an idea of the value of this trade, I will inform you of the manner in which it is principally carried on from this place—"A merchant from here goes yearly to Detroit in the spring, where he purchases such goods as are suitable for the Indians. (He does not generally buy of an importer, but of a person who had previously procured them at Montreal. He brings them to this place, disposes of them to *retailers*, who dispose of them all over the Indian country to collect peltries.—Now it is well known that each of the persons through whose hands the goods pass, make a very considerable profit, and the importers of the goods and exporters of the peltries at Montreal large fortunes. But how much more advantageous would it prove to the American merchant, who would purchase the goods in Europe and from Baltimore or Philadelphia transmit them to this country; where they might be sold to retailers and the peltries exported to Europe, *via New Orleans*. You will ask perhaps why the traders of this country do not go to one of the ports of the Atlantic states for their goods? where they are sure of buying them cheaper than at Detroit. It is a question that I have myself frequently asked and have uniformly received this answer:

"In Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. we admit that goods can be bought more reasonably than at Detroit, but goods *suitable for the Indian trade* cannot be had at either of them. Those of us who have made the experiment have never been able to find in either of those cities an assortment of Indian goods, which can bear any comparison, in point of quality, with those which we get from Canada; because there are none of the American merchants who will take the pains to understand the particular kind of goods suited to our trade. To this inconvenience is added another, still more important, and flowing from the same cause. There are but few persons to be found in either of the large cities of the United States who will take our peltries at all, those who do buy them will not give them as much by 25 to 30 per cent. as we are sure of getting in Canada—there every merchant is a dealer in peltry, and from every one can be obtained an assortment which requires the nicest attention in selecting the articles to make it saleable in the Indian country. If *several* of the American merchants, who have large capitals, would enter seriously into the business, and import goods equal in quality to those furnished us by the British merchants, the whole trade would fall into their hands, because they could supply us upon more reasonable terms than those of Canada. As the peltries which they might receive in payment could be sent by New Orleans to Europe, and there sold before they could possibly be shipped at Montreal, by the route which they now take."

"My anxiety to see the valuable products of the western wilderness diverted to their maternal and proper channel has induced me to trouble you with the above observations, whether they are just or not, there is no one better able to decide than yourself."

From the Utica Patriot.

A GENUINE SONG,

[To the *genuine* tune,—"BLACK SLOVEN."]

All ye *genuine* dupes of the *genuine* breed,
Ope your *genuine* ears to the *genuine* creed;
Of *genuine* worth, quite a *genuine* thing,
And of *genuine* virtue, we merily sing.
Huzza! Huzza!
This virtue, 'tis true,
Makes a *genuine* shew.
Huzza!

RELIGION.

Twenty *genuine* Gods, twenty, ten or but one;
This *genuine* faith, never broke a man's bone;
Besides sir this creed, is a *genuine* proof,
That a *genuine* Chief has religion enough.
Huzza! Huzza!
This *genuine* creed,
No mischef can breed.
Huzza!

FRIENDSHIP.

'Twas *genuine* sympathy, nought is more plain,
That sought out relief, for a *genuine* PAINE,
Whose *genuine* labor, in foul mouth'd abuse,
To a *genuine* cause, was of *genuine* use.
Huzza! Huzza!
Who would not commend
A *genuine* friend.
Huzza!

STABILITY AND SINCERITY.

We've heard that your IDOL's a *genuine* 'trimmer'
(Or a certain old man is a *genuine* dreamer)
We've heard that his *genuine* heart is replete
With that *genuine* stuff, democratic deceit.
Huzza! Huzza!
'Tis the *genuine* part,
Of a democrat's heart.
Huzza!

HONOR AND SENSIBILITY.

A *genuine* debt, may, with *genuine* pay
Be discharged by a *friend* in a *genuine* way;
And a *genuine* tear from a *genuine* chief,
Is a *genuine* proof of *genuine* grief,
Huzza! Huzza!
'Twas a *genuine* tear,
Shed o'er Washington's bier.
Huzza!

CHASTITY AND COURAGE.

With *genuine* art, to *assail* a friend's *wife*,
Is *genuine* chastity—'tis on my life;
'Tis *genuine* courage, when danger is near,
For a *genuine* Hero to *skulk* in the rear.
Huzza! Huzza!
A *genuine* CAVE
Is a shield for the brave.
Huzza!

Herkimer, March 20, 1804.

Assize of Bread.

The 3d Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.

John Longden,
Clerk of the Market.

April 20.

Public Sale.

To-Morrow, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on Merchant's Wharf,

15 hhds. Molasses, and
8 do. Sirup.

THOS. PATTEN.

April 20.

HENRY K. MAY and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
At the corner of King & Union streets,
120 bls. No. 1 and 2 Cargo Beef,
50 do. Prime Pork,
75 bags heavy black Pepper,
10 do. Pimento,
30 boxes mould Candles of a superior quality,
5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
1 do. London Market Madeira Wine,
4 tierces of Clover Seed,
Nine elegant Ducking Guns.

April 20. co3w

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
CABINET MAKER,
King street, second door above the Printing Office of the Advertiser,
HAS RECEIVED
Some elegant pieces of Furniture,
Consisting of breakfast and dining tables, card tables, sofas, bedsteads, secretaries and book cases, which he offers for sale low. ☞ ORDERS will be thankfully received and neatly executed.

April 13. d2w

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME GIG,
with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

☞ Cash given for clean linnen and cotton rags.

☞ Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

This Day is Published
BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
At their Book and Stationary Store, King Street,
the 1st and 2d volumes of
THE HOLY BIBLE,
to be compriſed in four octavo volumes—price 2 dolls. per vol. in boards, or 2 dolls. 50 cents. bound and lettered.

Juſt Received,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
Murray's Engliſh Reader, Grammar and Exerciſes; common writing paper; ſuperfine drawing paper; ſuperfine quarto poſt and vellum letter paper, and a few groſs of bonnet boards.

Alſo the following Books.
Johnſon's Lives of the Britiſh poets, Cowper's poems, Commyn's digeſt, Eaſt's reports, Boſſenguet's and Ruller's reports, vol. 2ds Borrows's reports; Prieſtly's lectures; M'Nally's evidence; Peakes's evidence; Chitty on bills of Keyling's reports; Prieſtly's church hiſtory of Wilſon's reports; Doddridge's riſe and progreſs of Religion in the ſoul, Whole Duty of Man, &c.
March 29. d

Juſt Publiſhed
By T. & J. SWORDS, of New York, and for Sale by JAMES KENNEDY, Sen. at the Alexandria Library.
Price in Boards, One Dollar ſeventy five cents.
The Temple of Nature,
OR,
ORIGIN OF SOCIETY,
A Poem, with Philoſophical Notes, by
Eraſmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S.
Author of the Botanic Garden, Zoonomia, Phytologia, &c.
The patrons of taſte are reſpectfully informed, that the Temple of Nature is printed in the ſame ſtyle of neatneſs, and to correſpond in ſize with Swords's edition of the Botanic Garden, and they hope as to correctneſs and elegance it will not ſuffer by compariſon with any work that has iſſued from the American preſs.
Alſo for Sale as above.
Swords's new editions of Hayley's life of Cowper, and of the Common Prayer in plain and elegant binding.
The Domeſtic Encyclopedia complete, in five volumes.
Blackſtone's Commentaries with notes, by Tucker.
The Medical Repoſitory.
☞ Subſcriptions to Birch & Small's edition of Gibbon's Hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire; and Maxwell's elegant edition of the works of Shakeſpeare, both in the preſs are now taking in as above. Theſe two works are fully expected to be more complete than any former editions, and in point of typographical execution to fully equal any thing ever attempted in the United States.
April 10. eo6t

To Let, for five Years,
A HOUSE near the interſection of King and St. Aſaph ſtreets; it has three rooms, with a fire place in each, and a convenient kitchen. For terms apply to
ADAM LYNN.
April 16. eo3t

To be Rented,
(and poſſeſſion given immediately)
The Dwelling Houſe adjoining my Dwelling, and nearly oppoſite Wm. Newton's, laſt occupied by Capt. Wattles.
Alſo,
The Houſe oppoſite James Lawrason's in St. Aſaph Street, lately occupied by Wm. D. Roſs.——Apply to
Philip Wanton.
4th mo. 7th. eo2w

I will ſell by PRIVATE SALE, the STORE and WAREHOUSE at preſent occupied by Alliſon and Geiger, ſituated on the corner of Prince and Fairfax ſtreets, 55 feet on Fairfax and 68 feet on Prince ſtreet; one water LOT on Water ſtreet, 44 on water ſtreet and extending 300 feet back to Union ſtreet, with the liberty of wharfage. The lot on Prince and Fairfax ſtreets, is at preſent rented to Alliſon and Geiger for one year from the 1ſt. Oct. next. 15 feet of the lot on Water ſtreet is let to Samuel Harper, for eight years from the 15th of October next. If the above mentioned property is not ſold by private bargain, it will be ſold on the premiſes on the 10th day of May, next when the terms will be made known. Pleaſe apply to
GEORGE M'MUNN.
March 26. eo

Cut Nail Manufactory.
SAMUEL H. DAVIS,
At the Cut Nail manufactory near the lower end of King ſtreet, formerly carried on by Smith and Davis, ſtill continues to Manufacture Cut and Wrought Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, and Saddlers Tacks of every ſize, and of a ſuperior quality, which he offers to ſell as low as can poſſibly be afforded in this Town. He has likewiſe on hand Bar Iron and Nail Rods, which he will ſell very low.
N. B. All orders from Town and Country Merchants will be duly attended to.
March 27. eo3m.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
Very nicely cured Bacon & Veniſon
HAMS,
French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ſhip America from Amſterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old ſpirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, Engliſh Walnuts, Shellbarks, &c.
ALSO,
A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Iſland do.
1000 lbs. Cheeſe,
CODFISH of the firſt quality,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.
Thomas Simms.
March 21. d

The Subſcriber has for Sale,
At his ſtore in Union ſtreet, in addition to his former ſtock,
1000 buſhels excellent Liſbon SALT, ſuitable for the fiſheries,
12 bls. high proof Whiſkey,
1200 pounds Smithfield Bacon Hams,
500 do. Veniſon do.
Excellent Jamaica and St. Kitts Oranges,
Liſbon Lemons by the box or retail,
Large Limes do.
300 lbs. firſt quality
CHESHIRE CHEESE,
imported in the ſhip U. States,
A few bls. New York Pippins,
200 bunches of Onions,
And a few bags Green Coffee.
Abel Willis.
April 12. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, JUN.
Has for Sale at the corner of Union and Prince Streets,
25 bales India Cottons,
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Coſſahs,
Baftahs, Emertys,
Sannahs, Blue Gilla hhfs.
30 pieces black Satin,
Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs,
2 caſes low priced Fans,
1 do. Mariner's Compaſſes,
Mens ſtrong Shoes,
Womens Morocco do.
Leipers Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
12 coils Cordage aſſorted,
Few quarter caſks beſts Malaga Wine,
40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
Bags black Pepper,
And a quantity of Red Soal Leather.
March 22. d

For Sale,
On the third day of May next on a long credit,
A LOT OF GROUND,
in fee ſimple, ſituate on Cameron and Pitt Streets containing 102 feet ten inches on Cameron Street adjoining the theatre—but may be divided into ſmaller lots.
To Let,
on ground rent forever,
Several valuable Lots, ſituated on Royal, King and Union Streets. Two of theſe lots are ſituated near Ramſay's Wharf.
Alſo, for a term of 14 years,
a LOT of GROUND on the Eaſt ſide of Fairfax Street, and ſouth of Wolf Street, containing in front on Fairfax Street 24 feet, and extending back 103 feet 5 inches to a twenty feet public alley.
The above property will be ſhewn on application to Col. Dennis Ramſay.
Sarah Porter.
April 11. d20t

WILLIAM OXLEY
Intending to diſcontinue the retail buſineſs will diſpoſe of his ſtock, conſiſting of
A Choice Aſſortment of Goods
laid in upon uncommon low terms. The credit will be made liberal on good ſecurity being given for payment.
April 11.

To Let,
(and poſſeſſion given 1ſt May)
The DWELLING-HOUSE occupied by Mr. James Mc'Clenachan, on Prince Street, and oppoſite Mr. Swann's, together with the vacant ground adjoining it.
Apply, to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Who have for ſale,
Freſh Clover Seed.
April 2. d

FOR SALE,
THE WARE-HOUSE
at preſent occupied by Henry S. Earle. For terms apply to
William Gore,
Attorney for Wm. B. Martin, Eſq.
April 3. 2awtf

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET
Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon
on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar-Iron,
Philadelphia Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,
Large and ſmall veſſels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.
STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.
A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to ſell or let—with the privilege of receiving and ſhipping goods free of wharfage.
A ſmall HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaſter's, for ſale.
A number of LOTS in good ſituations for ſale or to let on ground rent.
Alex. 3th mo. 28th. eotf

HUGH SMITH,
Has received from Liverpool by the ſhip Fabius, Capt. Farrel, and the United States, Captain Long, a large aſſortment of
QUEENS WARE, &c.
amongſt which are a variety of aſſorted Crates.
April 9. eotf

FOR SALE.
A few hundred buſhels of Liſbon Salt ſuitable for the Fiſheries, will be ſold low if taken away immediately.
WM HODGSON.

A FEW TIERCES
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE,
and to be had by the caſk or buſhel at Kirk's Wharf or at my mill.
Wm. Hartſhorne.
April 5. d

B. N. HINGSTON,
BOTANIST & SEEDS-MAN,
Fairfax Street, Alexandria, hath for ſale,
FRESH SEEDS
of clover, timothy, rye, graſs, orchard graſs, burnet, trifoile, Saint Foine red top, and lucern hemp, flax, and buckwheat.
Alſo, a General Aſſortment of
Kitchen & Flower Garden Seeds,
pot herbs and medicinal ſeeds, plants and roots, Bulbos roots, hot and green houſe plants in pots; a quantity of lombardy poplars, catalpas, locuſt, Engliſh walnuts, peach and graſted apple trees, honey and ſcarlet locuſt, with a variety of roſes and flower ſhrubs.
A good Aſſortment of
of flower pots and root glaſſes, garden ſhears, rakes, hoes ſpades, reels and lines, aſparagus plants, and ſeed potatoes.
Alſo,
A variety of queens, ſtone and glaſs wares,
Dry goods and hardware,
Smoaked Veniſon and Bacon hams,
Black pepper in bags,
Spaniſh Segars, 1000 in a box,
Allſpice, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, mace,
Loaf and brown ſugar, tea, coffee and chocolate,
Soap and candles, mens and womens ſhoes,
Coarſe and fine ſalt, corn, bran, Indian and buckwheat meal,
Vinegar, cider by the barrel,
Good James River and ſmoaking tobacco,
Ready made bags, rice, barley, vermicella, &c.
I wiſh to Rent or Sell,
The unexpired time of my leaſe, being nine years from the firſt of January laſt—conſiſting of 15 acres of highly improved Land, on which is a log houſe and ſtable, a ſpring of excellent water, and a good milk houſe, lying between Cameron Run and the Winchester road. The terms will be eaſy, as other buſineſs prevents me from attending to it.
I will alſo Sell or Exchange for wet or dry goods, a half acre LOT, in fee ſimple, at Weſt End, on Wolf Street extended. The ſituation is pleaſant, and my price low.
I will likewiſe ſell or barter for Goods, a good Saddle and Chair HORSE, five years old.
February 20. law15th May.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
County of Alexandria, to wit:
March adjourned ſeſſion, 1804
Thomas Preſton, Complainant,
AGAINST
John Ridley and Peter Sheron, Defendants, } *In Chancery.*
THE defendant John Ridley not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court upon affidavit, that the ſaid defendant, John Ridley, is not an inhabitant of this Diſtrict: On motion of the ſaid complainant, by his counſel, *it is ordered,* that the ſaid defendant, John Ridley, do appear here on the firſt day of June term next, & enter his appearance to the ſuit and give ſecurity for performing the decree of the Court, and that the other defendant, Peter Sheron do not pay away, convey or ſecrete the debts by him owing to, or the eſtate or effects in his hands belonging to the ſaid abſent defendant John Ridley, until the further order or decree of the Court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively in both of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the Court Houſe of ſaid county.
A copy—Teſt, G. DENEALE, C. C.
April 11. law2m

JOHN G. LADD
Has for ſale, on very eaſy terms, a quantity of
COARSE SALT,
ſuitable for the fiſheries; freſh R. Iſland Stone Lime in caſks; Cordage of various ſizes; a quantity of Soal Leather; 100 White Oak Poſts ſuitable for ſhed building.
March 16. d

To Rent,
For one or more years, that valuable
DISTILLERY AND MILL,
Late the Property of General GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, ſituated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexandria.
This Diſtillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected upon the late improved plan, with ſheds for curing and fatning Hogs, alſo ſtalls for thirty Beeves.
In point of ſituation none can exceed it, the eaſy acceſs to Maryland, will always enſure the greateſt abundance of grain for carrying on the diſtilling buſineſs in its moſt extenſive ſcale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to ſupply it. The mill will require ſome repairs, which will be done at proprietor's expence; ſhe has manufactured quantities of Flour, and may eaſily be made it again: To this mill is a cooperey and comfortable dwelling houſe. Application made to the ſubſcriber, near the Gov[illegible]
L. French
Woodlawn, Jan 21. [illegible] der
Mealings and Shoulders to
FOR SALE
at nine cents per lb. by the hundren cents per lb. by the piece, it is and ſweet.
Apply at Kirk's wharf to
William
April 10.

TO BE SO
FIFTY TWO AC
with a dwelling houſe the Slacum's farm, about t There is an excellent g ers, &c. &c. and about der fence. the remainder be ſold for caſh or ſhort p or dry goods.
THOS. PATTEN.
March 28.

NOTICE.
THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Robert Hamilton, of Alexandria, a Bankrupt—*Give Notice,* to all thoſe indebted to him, or who may have any of his eſtate or effects in their poſſeſſion, to pay or deliver the ſame to the aſſignees without delay, and to no other perſon, but who may be authoriſed by them.
James Wilſon,
Samuel Craig,
Joſeph Riddle.
Feb. 16. 2aw2m

This is to give Notice,
That the ſubſcribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County in the Diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the Perſonal Eſtate of Wm. Hunter, late of the County aforeſaid, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof to the Subſcribers on or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.
Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1804.
Thomas Preſton, } *Adms.*
Richard Hunter, }
N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtrators.
April 11. eo3w

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſt. a Mulatto girl called
MATILDA,
ſhe is about twenty years of age, remarkable low, but ſtout & well made; ſhe is ſo extremely white, that her being a Mulatto, is ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed; ſhe has grey eyes, light hair ſhort & curly, and uncommonly large feet, with heels projecting unuſually far behind; ſhe ſpeaks ſlow and very well, ſhe has abſconded ſeveral times and in each inſtance aſſumed a feigned name, it is probable ſhe may again exerciſe this means to facilitate her eſcape. She took with her two Muſlin gowns, one ſtriped, the other checkered, a Bombazett gown, and a yellow Muſlin ſcoop, with ſeveral other clothes, which I do not recollect.
Any perſon apprehending her, and bringing her to my houſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or *forty ſhillings* if committed to any jail, and information given me.
GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Sen.
N. B. On her laſt elopement ſhe dreſſed herſelf in mens cloaths, and aſſumed the profeſſion of a tailor.
Fairfax County, German Town, April 4.
April 11

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.